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TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1909.

**REAL ISSUES FOR THE CANDI-
DATES.**

The Times-Dispatch has heretofore
suggested to the candidates for State
office, especially the aspirants for the
governorship, that some remarks from
them of a sort to reveal a little origi-
nal and constructive statesmanship
would be highly appreciated at this
stage of the campaign. Judge Mann's
and Mr. Tucker's views on the liquor
question, once a matter of genuine and
piquant interest, are now thoroughly
understood; the newspapers have ex-
plained them and re-explained them
through the uttermost corner of the
State. That both these gentlemen favor
good roads and good schools, and will
do their utmost to help any movement
in both directions, is also thoroughly
understood. This trilogy of convictions
is now a twice-told tale, further
reiteration of which is, so far as we
can see, entirely superfluous. Unless
the candidates have something more
to say than they have already said,
really they might as well retire to
their usual haunts, there to remain
quietly until the vote is cast and
counted.

Roads, schools, and the control of
the liquor traffic are exceedingly im-
portant issues, but so far as the candi-
dates are concerned, it would seem
that they are settled issues. We have
ventured to direct attention to the
existence of other issues, of hardly less
importance, which are by no means
settled. One of these is the prob-
lem of stimulating and further devel-
oping the movement for more produc-
tive and more scientific agriculture, a
movement which has already done
much for our farmers, and in the full
success of which the future prosperity
of the State is largely bound up. Judge
Mann has touched this very lively sub-
ject with a single sentence, in which
he wisely recommends the teaching of
agriculture in rural high schools; but
we assure both him and Mr. Tucker
that this very far from exhausts the
possibilities here. Another issue as
yet untouched is that of the Virginia
oyster. Are the candidates quite sat-
isfied with the present condition of the
oyster industry in this State? If they
are, The Times-Dispatch, for one,
would be much interested to hear them
say so, with their reasons. If they
are not satisfied with this condition,
what would they propose to do to
remedy it? Still another splendid issue
persistently neglected is the great
problem of taxation. Mr. Tucker has
briefly referred to this question with
a promise to return to it later on, but
we believe he has, like Judge Mann,
ignored it since. As long as both candi-
dates turn their backs upon this knotty
and far-reaching issue, they are miss-
ing a magnificent opportunity to
prove themselves men who can master
difficult problems of constructive leg-
islation.

The present tax system of Virginia,
as this paper is endeavoring to show,
is altogether inadequate and unfair. It
permits absurd inequities in the matter
of assessments; it perpetuates serious
injustices in the way of double tax-
ation; it deprives the State of a vast
amount of due revenue. This is what
it does to the State's own citizens.
Outside her borders, where its evils are
known, it acts as a distinct check on
the flow of capital seeking investment.
A Portland, Me. man, who bought Vir-
ginia land some time ago, writes to
the Lynchburg News to make such
statements as this:
"Had I known the amount of trouble
there would have been in just this one
feature I should surely have kept
clear of Virginia. . . . Change the tax
system and then there will be a
ready and an advancing market for
every foot of land that is put on the
market. . . . Much as I believe in
Virginia, I would not advise any one
to purchase land within her borders
until her present system of tax col-
lecting is rooted out and replaced by
one that is equitable and sensible."

Here, then, is a state of affairs
which seriously militates against the
interests of Virginia, both from within
and without; a condition the remedy-
ing of which would entail and therefore
demonstrate practical statesmanship of
a high order, and at the same time
would be a large public service to
the State. From the standpoint of
the candidates, therefore, here is an
ideal issue: troublesome, complicated,
demanding great abilities and of prime
interest to every voter in the State.
Is it possible that two aspirants for
the highest office in Virginia have
nothing at all to say about it? Is it
possible that they will go on ignoring
so vital and perplexing a matter, while
they thrash over and over issues which
have long since ceased to be such?

SWINBURNE.

Swinburne had been little more than
a name to readers for twenty years,
so entirely was his best work done
in the past. Yet he was no more than
twenty-two when he died, and was
turning out books every two or three
years to the end. With him went the
foremost English-speaking poet of
this century and the last of the group
of great Victorian singers.

brought him the Nobel prize last year
cost him the laureate'ship when Tenny-
son died. In this country and this
day, at least, the poet was most widely
known for the "Poems and Ballads"
of forty years ago. The melody of
these poems, the wonderful facility
with rhythmic forms, the surpassing
and admirable technique, were a revela-
tion. So, unfortunately, were the
sensuousness and the passion run mad.
For the storm of criticism which this
book brought down on his head, Swin-
burne felt nothing but contempt. In
"Notes on Poems and Reviews" he
gave his critics as good as they sent.
Robert Buchanan's "The Fleishy School
of Poetry," he crowned with "Under
the Microscope." But as the great
spokesman of human brotherhood, po-
litical revolt and liberty, the turbulent
apostle of Victor Hugo and Mazzini, he
turned his passionate muse to loftier
ends. His dashing lines were better
than tracts or speeches. In such books
as "A Song of Italy" and "Songs Be-
fore Sunrise," he did the work that
gives him his strongest claim to re-
membrance.

**POPULARIZING OUR BANKING SYS-
TEM.**

What will the people finally get in
the way of banking laws and a bank-
ing system adapted to their supposed
interests? The Democratic party of-
fered them guaranteed deposits, with
postal banks as a second choice; the
Republicans offered them postal banks,
without the guaranty, and the Repub-
licans won the law-making body. There,
so far as national legislation is
concerned, the matter has rested.

A postal savings bank bill was intro-
duced into the House at the short ses-
sion, but small interest was manifest-
ed in it, and little or no serious effort
was made to get it enacted.

Meantime, the deposit guaranty plan
is making considerable headway. To
Oklahoma, the original guaranty State,
are now added Kansas, Nebraska and
South Dakota. In South Dakota and
Kansas the law provides only for a
voluntary association of banks for
guarantee purposes, the law not to
become effective until 100 banks, ag-
gregating not less than \$1,000,000 cap-
ital, have so associated themselves.

But a dozen banks could easily force
the hand of the other eighty and eight,
just as the Oklahoma banks have
forced the hand of the Kansas banks
to the same purpose. As a matter of
fact, no law at all is needed to per-
mit banks to underwrite each other. If
they choose to do so. And where one
group of banks, or one State, has this
feature to offer, competition impels the
neighboring group of banks, or the
neighboring States, to offer it too. The
national banks suffer. Attorney-Gen-
eral Bonaparte ruled that they could not
take part in the Oklahoma system of
guarantees, and Attorney-General
Wickersham says that they cannot take
part in the voluntary association plan.

In Oklahoma many of the national
banks are giving up their char-
ters in order to operate under the
State law.

During the last presidential cam-
paign the guaranty theory was sub-
jected to severe and continued criti-
cism. So far experiments with it in
practice have proven that it is popular
at any rate. Further experience
with it in these Western States will
show whether or not it is founded on
a sound principle and one worthy of
perpetuation.

**THE TWENTY-PLATE AFFAIR
WAS NOT "HERE."**

Norfolk's great Twenty-Plate hospi-
tality to Mr. Rogers was partaken of
ten days ago, and the affair was a
glorious success every way. Now it
lingers only in the memory, and that
memory, unhappily, has been tinged
with bitterness by an untoward occur-
rence. Through the carelessness of a
newspaper correspondent, or of a certain
telegraph editor, the credit for the
function was wrongly bestowed, and
readers of the New York Times were
given to understand that the Twenty-
Plate date line the Times published
erroneously, which stated, very cor-
rectly, that Mr. Rogers "returned
here to-night for the \$20-a-
plate banquet which was tendered to
him." Thus a lot of New Yorkers
were misled into associating Rich-
mond with one of the most costly and
advertisable celebrations Norfolk ever
financed.

We are sorry for this, really, and
the cold-blooded attempt of the Roan-
oke Times to fasten the responsibility
for it upon us is a piece of wicked-
ness of a rare sort. We would
no more seek to steal Norfolk's ex-
pensive dinners in the newspapers
than we would in the butler's pantry.
The fact is that the Roanoke Times
regarded the Twenty-a-Platters as moved
less by hospitality than by a vulgar
ostentation; and we suspect it is se-
cretly pleased by a development which
unloaded this diabolic display upon
Richmond. The evident truth is that
the correspondent intended his story to
carry a Norfolk date line, as manifest-
ly it should have done, and the tele-
graph editor in New York slumbered
at the switch.

The Norfolk Landmark's com-
plaint of the treatment Norfolk got
in the matter is entirely well founded.
Mistakes which locate the news in the
wrong city are bad mistakes. But we
gather from a State contemporary that
Norfolk has occasionally benefited
from the same bad system which also
now properly assails. In an editorial
article entitled "Its Own Medicine,"
the Portsmouth Star tells us:

The news of this city has been sent
out for years under Norfolk date lines,
but Portsmouth, while desiring the
credit for occurrences within her bor-
ders, has never entered serious ob-
jection to the press locating its cor-
respondents according to its own judg-
ment. But this has not been all. The
Norfolk press and correspondents have
appropriated to that city every impor-
tant item of news, and the event of na-
tional importance occurring here, they
have moved the navy yard and the
Seaboard Air Line general offices and
shops to "Norfolk."

And look at what the Hampton
Monitor has to say about another
neighboring city:

This is evidently the first experience
Norfolk has had. Hampton has it
served to her each and every day that
anything happens. It so occurs that
Newport News correspondents for the
most part handle all of the out-of-
town news over the Peninsula, and so
some of the "proudest moments of our
lives" are paraded to the world as
having taken place in our good neigh-
boring city, Newport News. We dare
say that even to-day in the Land-
mark there is some news item that
would boost the gamecock city of
Hampton, but the Newport News veil
it. It destroys all hope of any good
being derived.

Evidently Richmond correspondents
are no worse or more careless than
their fellows, nor do distant tele-
graph editors appear to have the
habit of discriminating against any
particular city.

The Washington Herald thinks that
Crazy Snake is "clearly an constitu-
tional." Well, certainly old Snake does
show a tendency to take life and lib-
erty without due process of law.

Seaweeds are on the free list, and
many earnest seamen have now resolved
to learn to cat 'em.

The associated fans of Washington
(D. C.) are earnestly hoping that
President Taft will send in a short
but stinging message against the de-
mand for a tariff put up by the local
team of tailenders.

Admiral Evans thinks that there
should be twenty battleships for the
Pacific coast. The place for the ad-
miral to appear at the greatest recep-
tion is plainly the House of Comm-
mons.

What we desire to know is whether
or not suffragettes insist on the right
of a woman to pay for her own mili-
tary.

Man wants but little here below, and
Senator Aldrich strives to please.

Neither Mistah Johnsing nor any
other prize-fighting gent should men-
tion the duty of a glove, or a referee,
and neither should he be put up by the
local team of tailenders.

What's the matter with the prole-
tariat, anyway? Doesn't it read the
papers? So far as we have observed,
not a single prole has taken place in
celebration of the lowered duty on
silk suspenders.

Prof. Goldwin Smith thinks that
muscle counts for little in this world.
Evidently it is the professor's good
fortune never to have tried to carry
an Easter 1903 hat upstairs.

Spring fever gets the most alert of
us, and members of the Pennsylvania
Union are peering slowly in attempting
to define the relation between Mooley,
of the White House, and the milk of
human kindness.

The Payne tariff bill passed the
House on Friday and two days later
Niagara Falls froze up.

However, Mr. Castro, it must be
remembered that all these great and
powerful nations would do well to
excite over such a little man as
Boni Castellane, for example.

On or about May 1 we shall open
subscriptions for the building of a
cathedral in the city of Richmond, the
donations won by the amazing ball
team of Richmond from time to time.

Our squad of research workers re-
ported yesterday that the Aldrich
Patent Derrick is the most powerful
jacking-up device yet known to man.

WILL BE THE ALDRICH BILL.

When Senate Finance Committee Gets
Through With Payne Bill.

However, the Payne bill is not the
revised tariff. The Finance Commit-
tee of the Senate has had it in hand
ever since it was introduced, and has
been recasting it on lines that vary
from those pursued in the House, in
which it "originated." What the Ways
and Means committee supplied was a
framework of schedules and provisions
for certain maximum rates and admin-
istrative methods. The Finance Com-
mittee will not be bound by any of
its rates, but will modify them with a
freedom which the House committee
could not have. It was carried to
before the bill is reported will be
the Payne bill with proposed amend-
ments that will suitably prepare the
bill for the Senate committee, using
so much of it as is raw material as
suits the committee's purpose.

The Senate substitute will be reported
some time this week, or as soon as
the committee is ready with it. In
preparation will not consist of amend-
ing the House bill, but completing that
upon which it has been at work two
or three weeks. Whether it will be an
improvement upon the Payne bill de-
pends upon whether the Senate com-
mittee to pay more regard to the inter-
ests of the people and the country at
large and less to the demands of greedy
particular interests, or vice versa.

There are several varieties of peas
known; however, those of most im-
portance to the farmer are the North
Carolina and Virginia peas, the Vir-
ginia and running varieties, the North
Carolina being the best. (much
has been proven that the best mat-
ter yet to be grown through. The Payne
bill only furnishes the groundwork.—
New York Journal of Commerce.)

Brotherhood.

It is pleasant in these days of rush
and haste in keeping up with the pro-
gression in our modern life to remem-
ber that there are always people ready
to turn aside from the daily routine
of personal cares and work to lend
the helping hand of sympathy in time
of trial. These remarks are prompted
by the testimony voluntarily given
last week by a woman, who, in a
comparative stranger in this city, to
whom had come a crushing sorrow.
This woman, a Southerner, was deeply
people in this city, who they will lose
and through cordial expression of hu-
man sympathy made easier the bear-
ing of the burden of grief. To the
news of a revelation in the North
of Northern brotherhood and humanity,
dispelling an impression that she had
heretofore had that we of New Eng-
land were a cold and reserved people.
It was the woman's husband, an in-
known, who some expression of her
gratitude and appreciation might be
publicly made.—Springfield Republi-
can.

Borrowed Jingles.

HER EASTER BONNET.

It was at the Easter service
In the church and the Latin,
In a new hat, with
She was gazing in amber satin,
And she shared her prayer book with me,
And my heart was upon it,
I was looking, fascinated,
At her wondrous Easter bonnet.

It was crushed and curved and crinkled
This strange and sudden angles,
It was swathed with yards of ribbon,
It was hung with glittering angles,
There were bows of lace and ribbon,
And some of which plumes upon it,
And a wreath of crimson roses
Crowned that stunning Easter bonnet.

I had meant to pop the question,
Walking home from mass that morning,
But it was in my pocket,
But her chaplain was waiting;
For I knew the modest income
I derived from writing sonnets
Never would be my heir.

In those gorgeous Easter bonnets,
—Jack Remington, in Milwaukee Journal.

MEREELY JOKING.

Making a Sale.

Possible Client: "And is the district
at all? My husband asked me so be
careful and inquire about that."
Agent: "Er—that is your husband's
business, madam?"
"He is a physician."
"Him—well—er—truth compels me to
admit that he is a physician, but a good
deal about here of late years."—Life.

She Could Manage.

"Do you think you can manage with my
salary of \$12 a week, darling?" he asked,
after she had said yes.
"Yes," she replied; "but what will
you do?"—Universalist Leader.

Disappointing.

"What is this connection at the depot?"
"The populace has assembled to greet a
professor."
"Oh! thought maybe it was to wel-
come some first-classer!"—Louisville Cou-
rier-Journal.

With Gravity.

He was out with his best girl, and as
they strolled into the West End restaurant
he tried to put on a first-class evening
kind of look. When they were seated
at a table a waiter approached them,
"Will monsieur have a carte or table
d'hôte?" he asked.
"Both," said the young man, "and put
plenty of gravy on 'em."—Tit-Bits.

The Illinois Spinning Circle.

Penelope occupied herself in spinning a
shroud.
"Glasses will need it if he tells me that
detained at the office story," she ex-
plained.
"Grim," she continued her task.—New
York Sun.

Difference of a D.

"We," said the distinguished Representa-
tive, "we have arranged the tariff precisely
as it should be, and all you have to do is
to say 'amen.'"
"Not 'amen,' amend,"—Washington
Star.

THE WHISPERING GALLERY.

AND, then, besides the stockings, there
is a thing called a "whispering gal-
lery" in which the consumer
would like to see more openwork.—Indiana-
polis News.

Crocker seems to be a citizen both of Ire-
land and America, thus being two countries
ahead of Castro.—Philadelphia Ledger.

This tax affair may lead to the Boston
Glove and Stocking Party.—New York
Mail.

Our idea of a good husband is one who,
having been sent out three times in the
course of the evening to see if the back
of the sofa is clean, will be the first to
blame the ideal relation.—Ohio State
Journal.

The statement that Mr. Roosevelt's riffs
are fitted with the new electric light device
is probably incorrect. Nothing less than a
colossal light bulb would be needed to
illumine him.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

There is no minister resident of the
United States in Rome. It is Rome, how-
ever, by way of compromise, or President Taft
to send Crazy Snake as a fit representative
to the court of King Peter.—Philadelphia
Record.

PEANUTS.

Virginia and North Carolina Lead in
Production of "Goobers."

The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Ob-
server prints the following excerpt
from a report of the United States De-
partment of Agriculture:
The peanut is a native of Brazil,
although authorities have endeavored
to trace its origin to the Eastern hemi-
sphere. It was known to planters of
the old country at an early date, hav-
ing been used as a staple food by the
Indians. It was introduced into the
North America soon after colonization,
and it has since become one of the most
close of the War between the States
that it began to spread throughout the
South, and became of importance as
a commercial crop. It was carried to
various parts of the country by the
soldiers traveling throughout the pe-
ninsula, and the Carolina and Vir-
ginia sections of North Carolina and Vir-
ginia. They found that it was well
to eat and took some home in their
pockets and planted on their own
land. The peanut, the cultivated variety,
peanuts began to spread, until to-day
it is grown in nearly all of the Southern
States and several of the Western

North Carolina and Virginia are
the two largest peanut-growing States,
the two States in 1908 producing
7,173,000 bushels, or 10 per cent. of the
entire crop. In 1907 the crop was 6,413,000
bushels. In North Carolina in 1880 there
were planted 17,776 acres in peanuts,
the bushels produced being 2,413,000.
In 1889 there were planted 95,858
acres, with a production of 3,460,439
bushels, an average of 36.1 bushels
per acre. In 1908 the production was
for the entire United States, the value
of the North Carolina crop being es-
timated at \$1,852,000.

In the decade of 1890 to 1900 the
largest gain in area and production of
any State in the Union was in North
Carolina, where the area culti-
vated increased 721.7 per cent., the
production increased 721.7 per cent.
The acreage for North Carolina in
1899 was 180 per cent. of the area
cultivated in 1880, and the production
of the entire United States. There
has been a marked increase in acre-
age and production since 1880, and the
value of the crop has increased. The
peanut is now one of the most impor-
tant crops of the South.

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known; however, those of most im-
portance to the farmer are the North
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known, who some expression of her
gratitude and appreciation might be
publicly made.—Springfield Republi-
can.

The Courts of Europe

By La Marquise de Fontenoy.

The Only Royal Twin.

PRINCE SIZZO, who has just suc-
ceeded to the throne of Schwarz-
burg-Rudolstadt, one of those
tiny German states which ex-
celled the ridicule of Thackeray and of
Offenbach, and which has a popu-
lation of 80,000 and soil area of 200
square miles, can boast of being the
only now reigning monarch who is a
twin. There is in this peculiarity, through-
out the world, a royal and an anointed
of the Lord, his only sister,
who came into the world a few minutes
before he, as an unborn child, in fact,
then, there were many invasions
noblewoman, both by birth and by
marriage. She has figured, both be-
fore and since her marriage to Prince
John Schoultz-Carabitz, in the "Tir-
of the 'Almanach de Gotha,' among
the lower nobility; whereas he occupies
a place in Part I, among the
European sovereigns.

In order to understand this unique
condition of affairs, it must be ex-
plained that old Prince Charles Guil-
aume of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, who
has just been gathered to his fa-
thers at the age of eighty, had no
issue by his marriage to Princess Marie
Altenburg. The ruler of the sister state
of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, whose
subjects only number 96,000, has like-
wise no children. So, in 1908, the
seven-year-old son of the rulers of these
two principalities got together, and
realizing that it was necessary, both
for the sake of the respective states,
and for their family, to arrange for
the succession, and that there was no
unfledged prince of the blood avail-
able for the purpose, determined to
adopt Prince Sizzo of Leutenberg,
the morganatic son of Prince Frederick
Günther of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.
Günther, who has been the first to
die, and the former Sizzo of Leuten-
berg, now succeeded to his throne.

Which in course of time Prince Gün-
ther of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt fol-
lowed him to the grave, Sizzo will suc-
ceed to his throne, well, and, as a
son of Schwarzburgs, which have
been separated for over 300 years, will
be united into one principality of
square miles and 200,000 inhabi-
tants. Prince Sizzo is a man of about
forty-six years of age, holds the rank
of colonel in the Prussian cavalry, and
married in 1891 Princess Alexandra of
Anhalt, by whom he has a son to in-
herit his honors, and two daughters.

While the Schwarzburgs are in the
line of the monarchs of their subjects
and area of their dominions, they are
one of the most ancient sovereign
houses in Germany, and can trace their
ancestry back to the ninth century,
while Sondershausen and Rudolstadt
have been in their possession
for 700 years.

It is curious that this accession to the
throne of a prince of morganatic birth
is calculated to revive once again the
hopes and pretensions to throne of
some of the many princelings who
from morganatic unions. It is difficult
for a foreigner, and even for Germans
not intimately acquainted with the
history of the score of sovereign
states into which their empire is di-
vided, to understand why it is that in
some of them morganatic offspring
should be considered as qualified to
succeed to a throne, while in other
instances their parentage and ancestry
are looked upon as barring them from
the crown.

Briefly speaking, it may be stated
that as a general rule morganatic
children are born of or accepted by
other male heirs available, and ac-
cepted when their exclusion would
otherwise mean an extinction of the
house. In the present case, Prince
Duke of Baden is descended from a
morganatic union between Grand Duke
Charles Fredericks and Caroline of
Saxe-Weimar, a daughter of a duke,
and until young Princess Maximilian
of Baden gave birth three years ago to
a little boy, a prince was under con-
sideration of the reigning young Count
Athens, the son of Prince Charles of
Baden, by his morganatic marriage to
Baroness Rosalie von Salm-Rey-
bushausen, a daughter of a duke, and
prince of the blood, and to pro-
claim him as ultimate heir to the
throne in order to avert the extinction
of the house of Baden.

All this, however, is a matter of
controversy with regard to the suc-
cession to the throne of Lippe turned on
the question as to whether the mar-
riage of Prince Carl of Lippe and
Princess of Württemberg, a daughter
and of some of his other more remote
forbearers, were morganatic, or on a
feeling of equality; and while the
Württemberg line is in no danger of
any extinction of the dynasty, the
next heir to the throne of this essen-
tially Lutheran kingdom is a Roman
Catholic, and there is a strong party
in the kingdom which is in favor of
setting his rights aside in behalf of
the Duke of Teck, whose father, the
late Duke of Teck, was the offspring
of a morganatic marriage between a
prince and a daughter of a duke, and
a Hungarian, Countess Thelacy.

As a good deal of speculation pre-
vails as to the origin of the bad blood
between the French poet and drama-
tist, Rostand and the Comedie Fran-
caise, it may be well to explain that
the trouble originated with the ex-
traordinary conceit and almost in-
sanity of the gifted author of "Cy-
ranne de Bergerac." It seems that
three or four years ago Rostand caused
Julius Claretie, the director-general of
the Comedie Francaise, to write a
musical comedy, that he proposed to
write a play on the story of "Faust."
The purpose of the communication be-
tween the two men was to discuss the
purchase money. Claretie, however,
who is an exceedingly shrewd man
and a powerful personality, refused to
discuss the matter until he had been
satisfied with the play, and he refused
to bite at the bait, and contented him-
self with stating that when Rostand
had completed the play, he would
be very glad to read the manuscript.

Rostand seems to have considered
that in the play, "Les Femmes de
Paris," he had just less injustice, and
did not hesitate to proclaim far and
wide that in his eyes the request on
the part of Claretie to "accept" the
play was equivalent to an insult,
and a rejection thereof. Rostand,
who at the time when all this took
place had not yet written the play, had
in mind the question, and had not even
determined what portion of the "Faust"
romance he proposed to embody in his
play, but he even caused a word of in-
dignation that he went on to the Pre-
mier and to the minister of fine arts,
in order to demand that they should
discipline Claretie and call him severely
to order, Claretie being as director-
general of the leading national theatre,
a government official.

However, it is wholly in keeping
with Rostand's megalomania, of which
he gave so striking an instance when
he refused to accept the play, that he
years ago he caused a new entrance
to be built for the purchaser, binding
the latter to restrict himself hereto,
and that he was so determined to
himself had been in the habit of
using, so that no one should ever pass
through it again.

It is not to be wondered at that
he had been using himself during his
occupancy of the building. This is
evidenced by many hundreds of similar
manifestations of the incredible vanity
which marks the undoubted talents of
Rostand.

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